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Social and human rights questions: crime prevention and criminal justice

Capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Summary, second paragraph

For the existing text *substitute*

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1745 (LIV) and 1990/51 and Council decision 2005/247, the present report is submitted to the Council at its substantive session of 2015, and will also be before the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session and, in accordance with Human Rights Council decision 18/117, the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session.

2. Paragraph 24

For the existing text *substitute*

24. During the quinquennium, some States introduced legislation that enlarged the scope of capital punishment. In 2010, the Gambia adopted legislation to make human trafficking, rape, violent robbery and some drug-related offences punishable by death.[1] Bangladesh adopted the Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act (2012) authorizing the use of the death penalty as the most severe punishment for organized trafficking in human beings.[2] The Bangladesh Parliament amended the

[1] The Drug Control Amendment Act 2010, the Trafficking in Persons Amendment Act 2010 and the Criminal Code Amendment Act 2010.

[2] Section 7, Act No. III of 2012.

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Anti-Terrorist Act (2009) in order to provide the death penalty as the maximum sentence.[3] Kenya adopted the Defence Forces Act 2012, which allows the imposition of the death penalty against members of defence forces for a range of offences.[4] India adopted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which authorizes the use of the death penalty for "repeat rape offenders" or for rape attacks that result in the victim's death.[5] Papua New Guinea adopted a law that provides for the reimplementation of the death penalty and extends its application to crimes of killings for sorcery, aggravated rape and robbery.[6] Nigeria amended its terrorist prevention law in order to extend capital punishment to a wide range of acts.[7] In the United States, Mississippi adopted legislation adding acts of terrorism to the list of crimes subject to capital punishment.[8]

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[3] A/HRC/21/29, para. 17.

[4] Kenya Defence Forces Act No. 25 of 2012, sects. 58-64, 72-73 and 133.

[5] India, Ministry of Law and Justice, The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act No. 13 of 2013.

[6] A/HRC/24/18, para. 13.

[7] Nigeria, Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2013; see also A/HRC/21/29, para. 17.

[8] United States, Mississippi Legislature, Senate Bill No. 2223 (2013).